

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Green Coast Route

German roads will get you there - wherever people live and there are sights worth seeing. Old churches or half-timbered houses, changing landscapes or townships. There are just too many impressions, so many people find it hard to see at a glance what would suit their personal taste. Which is why we in Germany have laid out well-marked tourist routes concentrating on a special feature. Take the coast. We

are keen Europeans and happy to share the Green Coast Route with the Dutch, Danes and Norwegians. But we do feel that we in the north-west of Germany have the most varied section of the route. Offshore there are the North and East Frisian islands. Then there are the rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems. There are moors and forests, holiday resorts with all manner of recreational facilities. Spas, castles and museums. And

the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg with their art galleries, theatres and shopping streets. Come and see for yourself the north-west of Germany. The Green Coast Route will be your guide.



- 1 Neuharlingersiel
- 2 A Frisian farmhouse in the Altes Land
- 3 Bremen
- 4 The North Sea

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## Europe haunted by spectre of nuclear battleground

Frankfurter  
Neue Presse

The possibility of a nuclear war being limited to Europe is a constantly recurring feature of the arms build-up and disarmament debate. It is a topic as old as Nato itself. The moment the West joined forces to counter the Eastern threat America's European allies were worried the United States might leave them in the lurch.

They also feared, time and again, that America might be tempted to wage war with Russia in Europe.

The various deterrent doctrines that prevailed in Nato's strategic thinking over the years have been drawn up mainly to make US guarantees appear fully credible to the Russians and to America's allies.

Whenever the Americans worked on an overall deterrent many were afraid they might end up leaving the option to their own devices to save their own skins.

The emergence of Eurostrategic weapons now presents an opportunity of ending the spectre of a war limited to Europe.

It is advisable to take a constant look at the probability or likelihood of any such limited engagement.

On being shown impressive film footage about the V 1 and the V 2 he seems to have immediately appreciated the future significance of what were the first long-range missiles.

Once weapons of this kind had been fully developed, he said, it would no longer be possible to fight wars in Europe because there would no longer be enough room.

Moscow, let it be added, is still a part of Europe.

The danger of destabilisation lies elsewhere, in the evident inability of the

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Especially now the Russians have taken threatening the Europeans that it will happen if they allow the Americans to offset the advantage the Soviet Union enjoys by virtue of the arms build-up it has already undertaken.

He conveniently forgot to note that the real threat to peace (and the arms race the Kremlin claims not to want) is posed by the hundreds of Soviet medium-range missiles Moscow already

Would it be possible to limit fighting to between the Atlantic and the Elbe, as Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov has lately sought to suggest?

It is hardly likely that the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and, above all, the western part of the Soviet Union could be kept out of the action.

Between them they are both Moscow's major allies and the part of the Soviet Union that accounts for a crucial share of Russia's industrial and agricultural potential.

So the Soviet Union would be clearly at a disadvantage if it were to allow a limited war to be waged in Europe that would be sure to weaken Russia decisively.

Right from the first engagement the Soviet Union would need to try to drag the United States into the fray.

America has a substantial military establishment stationed in Europe as an earnest of its guarantees. The United States could not possibly sacrifice US manpower in Europe without putting an eyelid if the Soviet Union were to try to take Western Europe by surprise.

So both superpowers have every good reason for seeking to avoid a clash in Europe, as Hitler of all people realised shortly before his end.

The underdog might feel dangerously insecure, while the other could succumb to the temptation to make use of its advantage while the going was good.

This state of affairs demonstrates, moreover, that for reasons of mutual mistrust the world powers are simply not prepared to abide by agreements reached on renouncing one thing or another.

As long as there are no overall, global agreements of this kind the quest to strike a balance in existing, as it were "conventional" sectors must be maintained.

Soviet Defence Minister Dimitri Ustinov has threatened Western Europe with nuclear destruction.

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers meeting in Prague, have drawn up a comprehensive catalogue of disarmament offers and bids to reach an understanding.

Both moves have the same aim in mind, that of preventing missile modernisation by Nato and the stationing of new US medium-range missiles in Europe.

Marshall Ustinov was critical of the threat to peace posed by hundreds of American medium-range missiles that were to be based in Western Europe.

He conveniently forgot to note that the real threat to peace (and the arms race the Kremlin claims not to want) is posed by the hundreds of Soviet medium-range missiles Moscow already



A soldier says goodbye

General Frederick Kroesen, the Supreme Commander of the American land forces in Europe, is retiring. He makes his official goodbye to President Karl Carstens in Bonn. General Kroesen, who survived a terrorist assassination attempt in Heidelberg in 1981, is to be succeeded by General Glenn K. Otis. (Photo: AP)

great powers to do without new developments.

The latest news is that both America and Russia are developing new anti-missile systems, and it hardly matters whether they are anti-missile missiles or rely on laser technology.

The risk remains that one power might establish a lead over the other for a longer period.

The underdog might feel dangerously insecure, while the other could succumb to the temptation to make use of its advantage while the going was good.

This state of affairs demonstrates, moreover, that for reasons of mutual mistrust the world powers are simply not prepared to abide by agreements reached on renouncing one thing or another.

If anything, it is even more vital for the Soviet Union that it is for the United States, which is self-sufficient.

Hans-Joachim Nimitz

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 April 1983)

decoupling Western Europe from joint defence and waging a nuclear war limited to Europe happens to be part of the stock-in-trade of anti-American propagandists.

The offers of disarmament and renunciation of the use of force made in Prague are by no means uninteresting, but they call for careful analysis.

As long as the Soviet Union uses inaccurate figures at the Vienna troop cut talks and shucks at Madrid its humanitarian and political obligations arising from the Helsinki accords the West should remain sceptical.

Moscow could demonstrate its willingness to disarm much more convincingly by dismantling a missile belt that threatens all Western Europe.

That is a move that would end Nato's missile modernisation plans once and for all.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 9 April 1983)

## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Despite Gromyko, door to missiles compromise has not seen slammed

A new coalition has emerged in Bonn: the coalition of the disappointed.

The man behind the mood is Andrei Gromyko, the longest-serving Soviet Foreign Minister and thus the most experienced advocate of the Soviet Union's foreign and security policy interests.

His reaction to President Reagan's suggestion for an interim agreement for the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles has triggered off criticism in (almost) all of Bonn's political parties.

Only the Greens remain silent, a logically consistent taciturnity considering that they regard the Nato double-decision as incorrect anyway.

No matter who suggests an interim agreement, they cannot expect support from this newcomer to the *Bundestag*.

The Greens, who are apparently backed on this point by Oskar Lafontaine, member of the SPD's national executive, are also holding back on commentaries on the negative reactions to the proposals.

However, political realities are not as uncomplicated as that. It looks as if the two superpowers have decided to conduct a large part of their negotiating via public speeches and press conferences, detouring as it were the conference table via public opinion.

Doubts are in order as to whether this approach is conducive to success in Geneva, with prestige and loss of face at risk if compromises backfire.

A solution will certainly not be reached if both sides remain inflexible.

Ever since 30 November, 1981, the United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating in Geneva on land-based, nuclear "greater-distance medium-range missiles", i.e. those which can travel between 1,000 and 5,500 kilometres (INF talks).

The start of negotiations was made possible after the Soviet Union, despite statements to the contrary made to Chancellor Schmidt in June 1980, declared itself willing to go to the conference table.

It then took another year of deep-rooted reservations by President Reagan towards the Soviet Union in general and towards arms control in particular before talks actually got under way.

Ever since, both negotiating partners have been unable to resolve the central problem: defining the term "balance of power" in such a way as to make it understandable to both sides and thus turn it into an acceptable premise for agreement.

The Soviet Union is basically unchanged in its opinion that this balance already exists, and that the scheduled deployment by Nato of medium-range missiles in Western Europe would upset this equilibrium at the expense of the Soviet Union.

During a press conference in which Andrei Gromyko replied to President Reagan's suggestion of a compromise solution in Geneva, this assessment of the situation was again reinforced.

However, there are a few things the Soviet Union must explain in this respect: In May 1978, the Soviet Union also felt that there was a balance of power. Then it had over 108 SS-20 launcher-missiles.

Today, there are 350 of these systems



ready for operation. It can be presumed that each of the launching platforms has at least one triple-warhead missile. The potential is pretty impressive.

Nato, on the other hand, only has plans for the deployment of 572 single-warhead missiles beginning in autumn this year in accordance with the Nato double-decision.

France is only country which today already has 18 of the land-based nuclear medium-range missiles of the kind being discussed in Geneva. The figures therefore speak for themselves.

They certainly do not present a firm footing for Gromyko's diagnosis of a balance of power.

His main argument, therefore, is of a more fundamental political nature. The Soviet Union lays a twofold claim: first, to being a world power of equal status to the USA; and second, to ensuring its position of superiority in Europe.

The zero option will still remain on the conference table, not so much as a package deal but as a permanent reminder of the ultimate objective behind the interim agreement.

The latter is to be regarded as a first step towards the removal of all medium-range nuclear missiles.

under way will mean that these two countries alone will possess over 1,000 medium-range nuclear warheads by the mid-1990s.

This shows that negotiations which are limited to the Soviet-American balance of power alone will ultimately prove inadequate.

The zero option put forward by President Reagan in November 1981, supported by his Allies, was biased especially on this bilateral approach.

Reagan and his supporters have taken almost two years to show signs of compromise at the conference table.

Hopefully, the new move will pave the way for the future.

On 29 March, one day before the Easter break, US-negotiator Paul Nitze brought a new three-point plan to the Geneva talks.

The primary aim is to achieve an interim agreement on as low a level of armament as possible.

To this end, Washington agrees to cut down the number of its warheads providing the Soviet Union agrees on a ceiling level valid for both parties.

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The latter is to be regarded as a first step towards the removal of all medium-range nuclear missiles.

## Soviet poser: are 27 Pershings better than 54?

these "hawks" by his own ideological stance.

Political pressure at home, however, the bulging opposition of the freeze movement, and his own ambitions to serve another term as President prompted the President into showing signs of greater flexibility.

The new American move is certainly late in coming. And what is more, it's still pretty vague: no concrete facts and figures yet.

It looks as if Reagan is leaving it up to the Soviets to make the next move and come up with a counterproposal.

If they don't it will be easier to pass the buck when looking for a scapegoat for the failure of talks in Geneva.

This may not be the most favourable line of negotiation and Reagan may find it hard to stay this course.

US-negotiator, Paul Nitze, is going to have to lay his cards on the table pretty soon and deliver some kind of draft compromise solution from the West.

At first glance, and even at second, the Soviet reaction is not all that encouraging.

Gromyko reiterated what Moscow has been saying for months: If new US weapons are deployed in Western Europe, the Soviets will have to resort to "countermeasures".

The Soviet Foreign Minister referred to the Reagan proposal as quite simply "unacceptable".

And even if he didn't make any threats, or conjure up horror visions of

According to the third pole negotiators should make efforts to establish the precise number of warheads to be covered by such an agreement.

Admittedly, there is nothing really new about this suggestion.

There is no taking into account third-party systems, i.e. no French and British and no Chinese involved.

Furthermore, the agreements ever in the history of the Federal Republic, have coalition negotiations been as quick and smooth as the Europa to Asia via relocating employment.

Finally, reliable verification but seldom has a coalition agreement is demanded to ensure that it teams with general principles abide by the agreement.

Gromyko has already rejected the idea of global application, refuting the principle: for example that the Soviet Union's security needs should not regiment the people.

From beginning to end the document is ambiguous. It is written in poor Chinese.

Harsh words were uttered in regard to the failure to include the British missiles in the final document.

However, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Franz-Josef Strauss, should not have been so much shut the door to Helmut Kohl with so many empty promises as to be filled at will.

Even in the eventuality of more binding details would have been easier to control.

The path is still free to a large extent.

Both sides must now start to work for consensus, with a broad area of common ground.

However, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Franz-Josef Strauss, should not have been so much shut the door to Helmut Kohl with so many empty promises as to be filled at will.

The coalition partners deliberately did not artificially streamline their programme. All their plans, arguments and agreements are based on a concept of politics to the effect that hectic frenzy is no programme.

The coalition leaders have thus adopted a stance as formulated by Karl Jaspers in his remarks on Max Weber's political philosophy: Think of the future while doing what is necessary at the moment.

Whichever they were unable to achieve agreement, the negotiators resorted to the formula: "Whether... is to be reviewed."

Thus, for instance, the labour minister is now reviewing the possibility of "special hardship provisions for small pensioners through reduced health insurance contributions according to income."

The paper also calls for an "immediate" assessment as to whether "criminal code provisions forbidding demonstrators to cover their faces and passively arm themselves are necessary." And such wishy-washy agreements abound.

This also delineates the framework on which this coalition agreement rests. "In political thought and in philosophy, utopias are the means with which to get clearer grasp of the significance of realities and make the way to an upright course."

This time, however, they are forced to change a lot more of the old ways.

They must realise that there is no total "security" for everyone else.

They must appreciate the fact that they cannot subject Europe to a kind of missile threat without paying them back in their own coin.

And they must learn what Reagan appears to have learnt: "If we reduce missiles, it is better to have fewer innovations."

For the time being, it would be programme tries to reconcile the conciliatory by speaking of openness towards the Russians have high hopes.

However, despite the troubles

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the coalition paper is readable because it is shallow and hence generally understandable. It deliberately does not pay attention to any major opinions. So it has been reduced, a collection of pleasing assurances of intent and assurances of intentions.

This is an exact description of Chancellor Kohl's political position. It is also a yardstick by which to measure him: but the coalition paper does not exactly set high standards.

With all this in mind, it is well worth while addressing another Karl Jaspers quote to the chancellor: "Does he say and do what the people in this situation unconsciously demand? Does he face the people as a paragon of frankness and truthfulness? Does he awaken sound impulses in the citizens? Does he lend impetus to the earnestness of the public spirit?"

Using this as a yardstick, the coalition agreement falls short. It is a programme of sober rationalism, written in a style of pragmatic self-moderation and almost embarrassingly "normal" in places. It is more serviceable than inspiring, and there is no sign of vision.

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## HOME AFFAIRS

## Rapid coalition agreement results in document full of ambiguities



prevailed but Strauss ensured that influence remains.

Here again we have a compromise between the CDU, whose profile has always been somewhat blurred, and the strongly etched Bavarian CSU.

It is a lacklustre paper, a political hodgepodge of declarations of intent and catchphrases.

The maximum of consensus was achieved in the fiscal policy field where the parties to the agreement also seem most determined to follow through.

"The fiscal policy must above all bolster the beginning economic upturn and promote growth impulses that will improve the employment situation."

The sections dealing with the budget and fiscal policy are the most concrete.

But a closer look at the paper shows few political highlights in this respect.

In parts of the paper the coalition parties seem to be trying to encourage themselves, using such formulations as "should", "will" or indeed "must" to prevent themselves from seeking a way out.

For example: "Wherever possible, investment spending should remain unaffected by the cutbacks."

sus" cemented by cautious declarations of intent. There are formulations such as "It is agreed that a structural reform of the social security pensions scheme is necessary."

Consensus also exists on "the necessity to encourage foreigners to return to their home countries by permitting them to capitalise their social security claims."

The same applies in the economic policy sector: "The federal government asserts its market economy position in foreign affairs and its domestic market policy in Europe."

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For example: "Wherever possible, investment spending should remain unaffected by the cutbacks."

Or: "There must be no shift of burdens from the federal government to the states."

Or: "We will prepare a new income tax rate that will provide relief for the citizen."

The paper then becomes quite concrete on the issue of consolidating the budget: "It is necessary to consolidate federal, state and municipal budgets. Public sector budgets will be improved to the tune of DM38bn to DM40bn between 1984 and 1986, meaning an annual rate of DM6.5bn to DM7bn for the federal budget, DM4.8bn for the states and about DM1.5bn for the municipalities."

The paper is rather accommodating on the issue of the surtax for higher earners: "The surtax is to be levied at the present rate not only for 1983 and 1984 but also for 1985. It is not to be repaid after four but after seven years, i.e. in 1990, 1991 and 1992."

And, finally, the disenchanted citizen is told that he will get no interest on the surtax even under the new arrangement for a later repayment.

Incidentally, the loss in interest corresponds to the amount of the levy.

This is a shaky compromise and there are indications that harsh disputes between the coalition partners have already been programmed.

*Deutschlandpolitik* and foreign affairs were probably the easiest issues to agree on — at least in outline. But nothing has been laid down in writing.

Security policy has in any event never been a bone of contention between the conservatives and the FDP. They are agreed on upholding the two-track Nato decision and determined to deploy the new generation of intermediate range US missiles should no agreement be reached in Geneva.

The paper says surprisingly little about new initiatives in Bonn's Europe.

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## Fraud trial: allegations of biased, singing, tennis-playing judges

The strange Herstatt Bank trial continues. Three prison sentences have been handed down on charges of fraud and conspiracy to commit fraud involving millions of marks.

As three further accused continue in the dock, the air is still thick with accusations. So far:

- Two judges have been dismissed on the grounds of bias
- Another judge has been accused of being biased because he played a tennis match with one of the accused who was out on bail.
- A psychologist accused the same judge of lacking credibility.
- Two judges are alleged to have sung a ditty on the courthouse steps about another of the accused.

The court's first sentences (the case has been running for four years) only just beats the statute of limitations. More accusations have been levelled at some of the defence lawyers who were said to be dragging out the hearing in a deliberate attempt to gain acquittals through the statute of limitations.

Self-employed foreign exchange dealers Norbert Arden and Bruno Bläser have been respectively given seven-and-a-half and three-and-a-half years' prison.

The bank's own foreign exchange dealer, Bruno Heinen, received four years and nine months. They were charged with fraud and collusion to commit fraud.

The background: On 26 June 1974, the privately owned Iwan D. Herstatt Bank in Cologne was ordered closed by the Federal bank supervision authority in Berlin. The public prosecutor's office investigated the bank for nearly three years, charging the accused with fraud and collusion to commit fraud on 28 October 1977.

According to the prosecution, the foreign exchange speculations of the accused endangered the money of the depositors of both the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralsparkasse in Vienna, causing heavy losses.

When the Herstatt Bank collapsed, the damage was estimated at more than DM1bn though the actual loss suffered by the Herstatt Bank was DM230m.

The beginning of the trial on 23 March 1979 saw eight people in the dock: Iwan D. Herstatt, a personally liable partner in the banking firm; Bernhard von der Goltz, a senior executive; Heinz Hedderich, head of the foreign exchange department; Dany Dattel, foreign exchange dealer; Kurt Winkel, head of the monetary investment department; foreign exchange dealer Bruno Heinen; and the self-employed foreign exchange dealers Arden and Bläser, who operated from Frankfurt.

The key figure in this foreign exchange roulette, who juggled with billions, Dany Dattel, was certified as suffering from chronic phobias as a result of concentration camp experiences in his childhood and exempted from standing trial.

Reports that Dattel is now privately speculating on foreign exchange markets have not been confirmed. After 50 trial days, Iwan D. Herstatt was also exempted from trial on health grounds. The charges against him have been dropped.



DIE ZEIT

dollar futures deals, the bank sold short, hoping that the dollar exchange rate would go down by the time it had to deliver.

Suppose the bank sold £1bn on 31 March 1973, to be credited to the buyer on 30 June of that year at DM3 per dollar. If, as the dealers expected, the dollar exchange rate was down to DM2.50 by 30 June, the bank would have stood to make a profit of DM500m.

But that was a high risk game for if the dollar exchange rate rose to DM3.50, the bank would have lost DM500m.

Before the spectacular losses that led to the closure of the Herstatt Bank became evident, the three had already helped themselves.

As long as the dollar exchange rate declined, the three speculated for the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralsparkasse but, by cooking the books, managed to manipulate the lion's share of the profits into their own accounts. This is the way the court saw it.

The Herstatt trial is regarded as the most difficult and complicated economic crime trial in Germany's history.

The intricate foreign exchange deals have not only hampered the investigation but made the trial itself drag on; and the defence used every legal trick to get acquittals through the statute of limitations this summer. Speed in arriving at a sentence was therefore essential.

The crimes with which von der Goltz, Winkel and Hedderich have been charged will not be protected by the statute of limitations until mid-1984, leaving the court some time to arrive at a verdict.

In sentencing Norbert Arden, Bruno Bläser and Bruno Heinen, the court said it had conclusive evidence that Arden and Bläser had defrauded the Zentralsparkasse, Vienna, of about DM7m and that the three together had fraudulently caused the Herstatt Bank to lose about DM69m.

The foreign exchange speculations invariably followed the same pattern. In sentencing Norbert Arden, Bruno Bläser and Bruno Heinen, the court said it had conclusive evidence that Arden and Bläser had defrauded the Zentralsparkasse, Vienna, of about DM7m and that the three together had fraudulently caused the Herstatt Bank to lose about DM69m.

If the motions had been upheld, the trial would have been lengthened to the

## Construction scandal fugitive arrested in West Indies

Former Berlin construction tycoon Dietrich Garski, 52, fugitive after the financial scandal that indirectly toppled the SPD/FDP Berlin government in 1981, has been arrested in the Dutch Antilles in the West Indies.

Berlin, which had guaranteed Garski's bank loans in connection with a Middle East construction project (in the end throwing DM25.8m of good money after bad), lost a total of DM93m.

The Bonn Justice Ministry is now negotiating Garski's extradition with the Dutch government. An international arrest warrant was issued for Garski in 1982.

Dietrich Garski, a card-carrying FDP member, was last seen in Berlin on 8 December 1980, a week before the public prosecutor issued a search warrant for his company, Bautechnik KG.

The people who saw him that day happened to have been executive of Berliner Bank, the bank that later had to write off the loans made to him. In apparent holiday mood, he was checking in for a flight to Zurich.

Since there was no arrest warrant for him at that time, he was able to soak up

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## PEOPLE

### Barzel, the man who almost became Chancellor

Hamburger Abendblatt

Rainer Barzel, the new Bundestag Speaker, has endured more changes of fortune than most politicians.

This means that if only one of the three-man panel became Speaker, he has come through unscathed, dismissed on grounds of bias and he has come through unscathed.

This can still happen despite Barzel's political dream come true that all motions of bias have been rejected so far.

A higher court could still rule or the other of the motions, two Bundestag votes.

In 1972, he failed to unseat Chancellor Willy Brandt (SPD) through what is known in this country as a "constructive vote of no confidence."

This means that a higher court will have to decide whether a constructive vote of no confidence is valid.

He wanted to be Chancellor. Ten years ago, he nearly made it. He failed to close the Herstatt Bank.

In 1972, he failed to unseat Chancellor Willy Brandt (SPD) through what is known in this country as a "constructive vote of no confidence."

He never showed any outward signs

to have discussed the trial as

Ten years Barzel summed up the rea-

son for the no confidence vote in the

Bundestag that put Helmut Kohl into

quitted. This was a somewhat lower.

There are times when I feel like

somebody who was promised by the

court, Judge Egger, to that effect with colours in his life and then

admitted having played tennis with

him. The tennis match also makes him become a house painter

enough to disqualify him for

journalist Rolf Bigler.

Instead of becoming a house painter,

Rainer Barzel became minister

of Intra-German Affairs, a post he

had been awarded 20 earlier under Konrad Adenauer.

Commenting on Judge Egger,

Continued from page 4

Ex-Deputy Mayor and Economic Affairs Senator Wolfgang Lüder (who was dropped by his own party, the FDP, in the wake of the scandal) also pins his

blame on a trial.

I'm relieved about the possible opportunity of shedding light on the whole affair," he said.

The Berliner Bank is bound to sue Garski for damages, though it is unlikely that he has any assets that could be

recovered in Germany.

Ike Lüder, ex-Finance Senator Wolfgang Riebschläger was questioned by the prosecutor's office in connection with the Garski investigation last year.

In any event, the first lapidary trial has been completed despite obstacles.

Except in the case of Bruno Heinen (who received less than the six months demanded by the prosecutor), more or less followed the Garski deal to both the banks and the Senate, learned about Garski's

deal while on holiday.

He's terse comment: "It's in the hands of the Justice Department now."

The business deals of the construction tycoon not only destroyed the careers of politicians who might otherwise have been governing Berlin; they also forced

the Berliner Bank board member Jakob Garski drove dozens of small and medium firms into bankruptcy. Many people became jobless.

Heckel, lightened up on guarantees by the Senate to the point where money was still wide open. But the same unavailable even for minor projects that were pronounced broken.

The remaining accused.

H. Karutz/F. Dieckert

(Die Welt, 7 April 1983)

1980 after a long illness. His only daughter, Claudia, committed suicide in 1977.

Today, Barzel gives the impression of a man at peace whose past experience has added to his wisdom.

The days when Bonn regarded him as the epitome of the smooth and glib politician are long gone.

His political creed has been outlined in his book *Unterwegs. Woher und Wohin? (En Route. Whence and Whither?)*

Wrote Barzel: "By never tiring in demanding human rights for all Germans and fighting for more liberties we can prove that there is a renewed Germany."

Einer Koch  
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 March 1983)



Heinrich Windelen (right) faces Bundestag Speaker Rainer Barzel as he is sworn in as Minister of Intra-German Affairs. At his elbow is Chancellor Kohl. (Photo: AP)

### Windelen, a quiet politician who sometimes thumps the table

Heinrich Windelen (CDU), who succeeds Rainer Barzel as Minister of Intra-German Affairs, is generally regarded as one of Germany's less vociferous politicians.

But he has been known to thump the table when addressing various organisations of German repatriates from the East.

Windelen was born in Silesia in 1921. He is a Catholic and is married with four children.

He joined the CDU in 1946 and has been a member of the Bundestag since 1957, and is one of that older generation of MPs who manage to get along without much image building.

In the previous Bundestag, he was one of the four deputy speakers.

Windelen is qualified for his new post not only through his extensive parliamentary experience, initially concerned with refugee work. He was also Bonn Minister for Repatriates, Refugees and War Invalids from February to October 1969, when the ministry was dissolved.

It was during that time that the extensive *Lastenausgleich* legislation (government compensation) was drafted.

Windelen was a tough opponent of the SPD-FDP Ostpolitik in its early stages and canvassed CDU/CSU MPs to persuade them to abstain in the voting on the treaty with Moscow.

He was also an outspoken opponent of the Warsaw Treaty because of the Oder-Neisse line issue which the treaty left open, thus meeting Polish demands.

Windelen has always held top posts in the CDU. He has been a member of the national executive committee since 1965 and was deputy CDU/CSU floor leader for more than ten years.

In 1977 he became the chairman of the Bundestag budget committee (after giving up the chairmanship of his party's Westphalia-Lippe chapter in favour of Kurt Biedenkopf). Due to the limited scope given to the minister for Intra-German affairs (German-German policy is drawn up at the Chancellery), Windelen will be hard pressed to assert himself in his new office.

(Sanderer Zeitung, 31 March 1983)

### New farm chief comes out of the blue

The new Agriculture Minister, the

CSU's Ignaz Kiechle, is an unknown.

The first time most people came

to hear his name was when he was ap-

pointed.

He has remained largely unknown

outside his constituency despite play-

an important role in Bonn.

As deputy CDU/CSU floor leader

and his party's agricultural spokesman, Kiechle was an integral part of the Bonn establishment.

Expert circles have for some time re-

garded him as a man of high intelli-

gence who has been widely underesti-

mated.

This underestimation might have

something to do with his lack of formal

education. He is the only member of

Kohl's cabinet who is not a university

(and indeed even a high school) gradu-

ate.

He made up for this with a will to

learn and by attending various spe-

cialized courses.

His SPD challenger in his constitu-

ency, the writer Dieter Lautmann, once

described him as half, hearty and per-

sonal.

Kiechle has no problems with his

party, either specialised or general.

But he is also no trumpeter of his party's

views. He prefers to work inconspic-

uously, with a strong sense of purpose.

strict sense. He comes from the Oberallgäu, the place reputed to have Germany's most contented cows.

In other words, he is a sort of Bavarian Swabian and as a result quite different from Höcherl and Ertl, both of whom are full-blooded Bavarians.

But unlike

## ■ AGRICULTURE

## Battle for the stomachs of the world: grains of truth on both sides

The head-on collision over farm exports between the USA and the EEC was predictable; yet the policy makers on both sides feel that their actions have been right.

I'm always surprised to see how the Community gets unjustly criticised for its agricultural policy — especially by the USA," says Paul Dalsager, member of the EEC Commission and concerned with agricultural affairs.

But US policy is guided more by self-interest than by the code of conduct tediously worked out over years by the Tokyo round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Quipped US Agricultural Secretary Block in Congress in January: "We must teach somebody a lesson."

At that time, Block knew that his officials were about to land a huge wheat flour deal with Egypt that would cut Western sales to that country by 90 per cent.

The "lesson" Block taught the EEC in Egypt is only the most spectacular of a series of US reprisals for what the Washington Administration calls the Community's "impermissible" subsidies of farm exports paid out of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) funds.

The fact is that EEC agricultural exporters would be hard pressed to find buyers if they were to offer the goods at prices paid to Community producers, which are 40 per cent above world market prices.

But then, world market prices are determined by the USA: The most important single criterion for the subsidies the CAP pays to exporters is the price on America's domestic market.

### Pricing dilemma

These prices, balanced against those of the next most important agricultural exporters (Australia and Canada), account for the difference between world market prices and the higher domestic prices guaranteed by the EEC to its farmers.

EEC exporters can calculate on the basis of internal Community prices because the difference between those and world market prices is made up for by the CAP.

But due to the EEC Commission's extremely cautious periodical price fixing, Community exporters are in no position to undercut US prices without running up losses.

By the same token, US exporters can do exactly this — not directly but via exceptionally soft export credits or by exporting within the framework of non-repayable development aid.

Thus, for instance, state guaranteed American wheat credits — as in the case of Portugal and Zaire recently — have been granted over periods of up to 40 years.

French wheat salesmen therefore stood no chance in Morocco when their US competitors threw in a road and a harbour installation as a bonus to go with their shipments.

Said Block to a Congressional committee: "What we're talking about here is credits and not subsidies."

But in its "blitzkrieg action" (Bonn



the Community to sell its surplus butter to Egypt — that the otherwise restrained Commission became really angry, saying:

"It is out of the question to re-negotiate the GATT rules governing international trade in agricultural products and the system of export subsidies — especially so shortly after the closing of the Tokyo Round which achieved a balanced agreement after years of protracted and tedious negotiations.

"What is more, it seems arbitrary and illogical to criticise the EEC for its export subsidies without examining the export subsidies of the other parties to the GATT agreement, including such US procedures as surplus sales coupled with 'mixed credits' and other interest subsidies."

In the past 18 months, America has initiated eight GATT investigations of EEC agricultural practices, making it clear, according to the Commission paper, that "the USA expects the Community to change its CAP should the investigations show the procedure to be faulty."

US representatives have said that they want to bring about a change in the GATT rules should the investigations arrive at conclusions unfavourable to America. It's like flipping a coin.

Are Wild West rules to predominate on agricultural markets in the future?

Both parties, the USA and the EEC, the world's major producers of farm products, are equally responsible for the present clash.

They have brought it about through protectionist subsidies that virtually guaranteed growing surpluses and through their economic and monetary policies that have made it increasingly difficult for buyers to pay for the goods.

Secure and guaranteed domestic markets led to growing surpluses and the need to export.

In the past ten years, EEC farm exports have risen by 513 per cent and those of the USA by 536 per cent.

The trouble is that the most important buyer countries, the populous Third World nations and the East Bloc, are in financial trouble. They have suffered most in the areas most likely to enable them to earn foreign exchange with which to pay for agricultural imports due to America's monetary policy and the world-wide recession.

A trade war between such agricultural surplus countries as the USA, the EEC, Canada and Australia would not necessarily result in advantages for the Third World as a whole.

Some of the developing countries, especially in Africa, could derive short-term profits from "the worst and bloodiest of subsidy wars" which the surplus countries are preparing to wage, according to Brussels experts; but temporarily cheaper farm imports would not solve the Third World's food problems.

The reason is that too low prices paid to their own farmers and too low incomes of the urban population would contribute much more to Third World famine than absolute food shortages.

The representative of one West African nation: "A price war between the major surplus countries would wreck our tediously developed self-sufficiency programme."

### TRADE

## Industry lukewarm towards exhibiting in Japan

Some threshold countries developed to the point where they produce enough food for themselves and even export to other nations — such as India and China — are also irked by the price-fixing of the major producers, applies to countries like Argentina, traditionally an agricultural exporter.

A Latin American diplomat says: "No Third World plans to hold a German industrial exhibition in Tokyo are being set back by agricultural investments; because German business has shown keep pace with their aggressive interest. There are 95 exhibitors so far. But many major industrial names behind, to the point where we are missing, finally not only he pushed out but many of those who have agreed to take part are doing so on a modest basis."

In the current dispute — the response has been so bad that in for the time being to America and the various associations EEC — the Community delegations virtually been begged to take part, against American accusations registration time was extended by to its correct trade code months until the end of March, arguing that it is only trying to make it look as if the 8,200 square traditional share of farm exports available will, after all, be taken

Figures substantiate this: EEC countries have accounted for the exhibition is regarded important about ten per cent of farm exports in Bonn. It is the first government the past two decades (15 per cent show to be held in a foreign case of wheat). While the majority, farm exports has remained unchanged, the trade volume reputation in Japan, and has multiplied during the same period, improve sales.

One reason for the poor response is that the risks of public relations work in Germany higher the export volume has been neglected. Another is that the more the current cycle between the many groups involved in on world markets make itself felt the showing together.

Two statements reflect what Japanese porting countries. This means two statements reflect what Japanese USA is feeling the recession makes think about German industry: sharply than the Community. First is by Bunpei Otsuki, president of the Japanese employers' association.

While the EEC last season exported 1.4 million tons of wheat, there was a time when West Germany's wheat production of 59 million tons' industrial performance was advanced by the whole world. But this performance has been declining for years.

Siemens is that company was involved in a graft scandal with the Japanese navy before World War I. Despite its cooperation with the Japanese computer and robot maker Fujitsu, Siemens has fallen behind in that field. Siemens electronics products, though sold under its own name, are largely made with Japanese components. And Japanese who have to see a dentist or stay in a hospital might know that Siemens makes medical equipment.

At least Siemens is one of the participants in Tokyo. MBB should also attend with some of its space and aviation technology (at least with the helicopters it jointly makes with Japan's Kawasaki). There is no need for MBB to exhibit any of its weapons systems.

It would be particularly sensational if MBB and Krauss-Maffei could agree to show their magnet-operated Transrapid train which was first presented in Munich.

The improvement is accounted for primarily by the American and a number of other markets in dollar-oriented countries such as Canada, Mexico and Venezuela. The same applies to New Zealand, India and Saudi Arabia.

Granted, a coalition agreement cannot lyricise nor can it be a declaration of love.

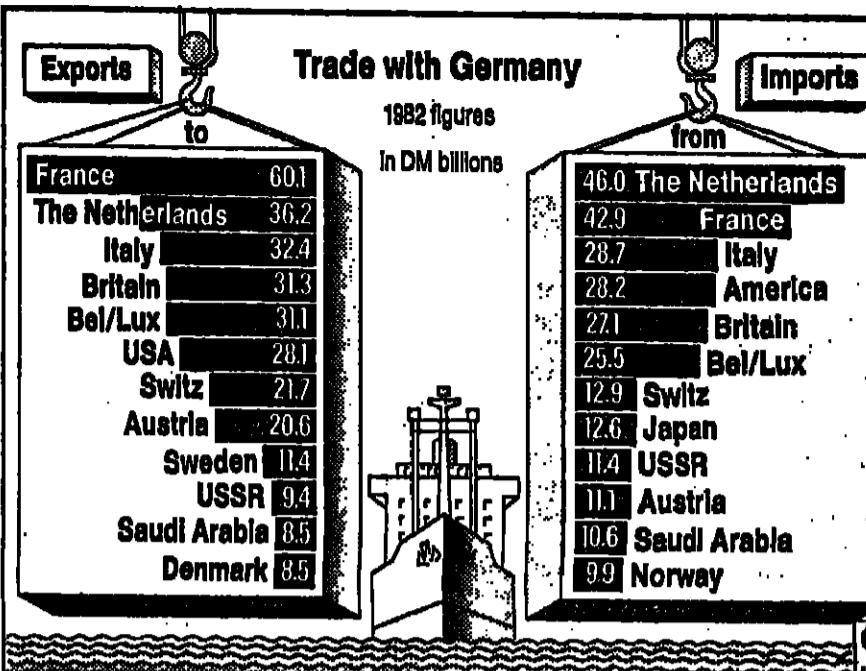
The document expresses agreement on a limited business deal with joint liability. It is boring rather than progressive and of an only just tolerable mediocrities that would perhaps have been applicable to normal times.

All that can be said for it is that it does not resort to any kind of political euphoria.

What is articulated is the politically necessary and obvious.

It is a programme that can be termed politically consistent though it has already been attributed to the CDU social affairs committee is only too understandable: there are too many catchphrases, with the substance still to be delivered.

**Alois Rummel**  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
8 April 1983)



## Competition puts exports under increasing competition

German companies have remained

technologically so important company as the German aerospace leader MBB.

Nor do the Japanese know that Germany has a very successful computer company: Nixdorf.

Nobody has heard of Mannesmann. And all the average Japanese knows about Siemens is that company was involved in a graft scandal with the Japanese navy before World War I. Despite its cooperation with the Japanese computer and robot maker Fujitsu, Siemens has fallen behind in that field. Siemens electronics products, though sold under its own name, are largely made with Japanese components. And Japanese who have to see a dentist or stay in a hospital might know that Siemens makes medical equipment.

Quite, apart from incalculable political risks and protectionist trends, there are weak points that have been disgraced by, among other things, the low deutschmark exchange rate.

The DIHT survey encompassed 42 countries accounting for more than four-fifths of Germany's foreign trade and 90 per cent of its foreign investments.

The main reasons for the competitiveness is the high quality of its products in Tokyo. MBB should also attend with some of its space and aviation technology (at least with the helicopters it jointly makes with Japan's Kawasaki). There is no need for MBB to exhibit any of its weapons systems.

Prices of German goods have risen less steeply than those of competing countries.

But Germany's position does not present a uniform picture on all of the world markets.

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**Alois Rummel**  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
8 April 1983)

Germany's position on European markets has remained largely unchanged, though there are considerable differences from country to country.

While the position of German exporters in France and Britain has improved, it has deteriorated in the Benelux countries.

In Japan and Korea, Germany's position has been declining steeply in the past few years.

German business is coming under increasing pressure from foreign competitors. This applies to both competition from producers in the importing country itself and to foreign competition.

Local competition in Holland, for example, has become stiffer. In addition, German exporters are being thwarted by nationalisation drives and protectionist practices.

Venezuela has introduced protectionist tariffs while France and Britain have embarked on "Buy French" and "Buy British" campaigns.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 25 March 1983)

## Level of foreign investment is maintained

German business invested close to DM10bn abroad last year despite the recession at home, according to the Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry.

The lion's share (DM3.275bn) went to the USA, which remains the most important country for German investments abroad.

Last year's DM9.76bn direct investments abroad almost matched the previous year's record figure.

More than DM7.5bn went to industrial countries and DM2.2bn to developing nations.

The USA is followed by Britain (DM1bn), Belgium/Luxembourg (DM750m), Brazil (DM600m) and Holland (DM550m).

Like before, much of the investments abroad was in the road vehicles industry (DM1bn) followed by electrical engineering and banking (DM900m).

Foreign direct investments in the Federal Republic of Germany hit a new record since 1975. The biggest share was accounted for by the USA (DM1.2bn) followed by Britain.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 30 March 1983)

17 April 1983

No. 1880 - 17 April 1983

## ■ MINORITY GROUPS

## Commission recommends changes in the regulations governing foreigners

Foreigners would have to carry passes with them at all times, and would not be given an extended residence permit if they did not have a job and "a proper and adequate" place to live in.

These are two of the recommendations by a special body set up to investigate changes to regulations governing foreigners in Germany.

The commission is made up of representatives of the Federal government, the Länder and local authorities.

Their report is informative, but is in such abstract language that it is unlikely to help decision making.

Its recommendations have also run into opposition from a variety of pressure groups representing foreigners in Germany.

The issue of foreigners is a major one. It was originally one of the most important themes during coalition talks between the CDU, the CSU and the FDP.

They were unable to pass any resolutions. All they could agree on was that:

- a reduction in the number of foreigners in Germany is necessary
- foreigners should be encouraged to return home

Foreigners are not respected in their human dignity and their natural desire for equal rights, but are reduced to their economic utility value."

The talks revealed big differences on important points. The CDU/CSU, for example, wants the maximum age that foreign children are allowed to come to join their parents reduced from the current 16 years to six. The FDP wants no reduction.

A major stumbling block to reaching agreement on policy is the difficulty of deciding on measures that are:

- effective
- legally beyond dispute
- practicable

The pros and cons of the 200-page commission report are not purely legal.

There are just as many references to basic (human rights), human dignity, ethical demands and moral obligations.

It is inevitable that such a report has to be compiled with some detachment.

And yet the 'experts' would seem to have gone too far. The language reflects an exaggeratedly abstract approach.

Those affected by the report's recommendations have termed the wording "cynical" and this is certainly not incorrect.

In a first statement issued by a group of foreigners' initiatives and spokesmen for various groups of foreigners, the helpless anger of the target group was articulated as follows:

"The aim is not to overcome the current crisis in solidarity with the foreigners but at their expense."

Recommendations centre on maximum study periods, limitations of training possibilities and the obligations to learn the German language within the first year.

A residence permit should only then be extended if the foreigner proves that he can earn a living, has a proper and adequate place to live and providing there have been no "substantial violations" of German law.

This recommendation caused most indignation. It means: unemployed fo-

reigners are kindly requested to leave the Federal Republic of Germany if they are not able to find a place to live for themselves and their family, which comes up to our standards.

Anyone who failed to respect the police, who failed to go to school or who did not have a residence permit on time, was denied his right to stay in the Federal Republic.

There was much opposition to this part. The employers were the ones which felt that "inadequate foreigners" and "reasonable changes in employment" ought to ensure that the foreigner be allowed to stay as many. The churches, unions and pressure groups, on the other hand, blamed the blame for poor housing not be laid at the door of foreigners.

Socio-political problems could not be solved by legal restrictions.

Among other things, the task is to sell five of Luftfahrt's old Airbuses, that is, the A300: illegally staying: foreigners "you'll never get a plane as cheap as obliged to carry their passport on the used aircraft market."

The commission report recommended that those foreigners living permanently in Germany be integrated; that the influx be limited, "in particular the unqualified continuation of the recruitment ban, irrespective of economic developments; and that foreigners should be encouraged to return home. It says that on no account should anybody be forced to leave."

The spokesman for the Foreign Office is right. The going rate for a good group of foreigners pointed out Jumbo, the Boeing 747, is 20 million American dollars, which compares only known to exist in the next five times that for a new aircraft.

Or at a more modest level, second-hand Boeing 727 can be bought for one, including Germans, about six million American dollars.

Anyone suspected of being a foreigner could then be detained there are about 500 second-hand aircraft on the international market, 150 of which are jumbos.

Nobody is denying the fact that Wilkens, head of the procurement department at Lufthansa, will be reduced by the commissions in his office.

However, this has not led to giving away his Airbuses: "We do not want to leave our aircraft lying somewhere rather than sell them at a price of integration but at dumping prices," he says.

He's not hurry. If he can't sell, he will mothball the lot in the dry desert state of Arizona until better days.

(Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung)

Fifty per cent of hostility towards foreigners in the Federal Republic is caused by "politicians talking too much," according to a Spanish clergyman.

His remark, at a meeting in Frankfurt which dealt with foreigners living in Germany, was to some extent typical of the prevailing mood: politicians of no political colour emerged in a favourable light.

The meeting was organised by the Catholic Rabanus Maurus Academy, the Evangelical Academy, Arnoldshain; and the federation of German trade unions (DGB).

One university chaplain from Frankfurt, responsible for the spiritual welfare of foreign students, asked whether a "coalition of expertise" was up against a "coalition of the big political parties".

Theologians and those practically involved in work with foreigners came together to talk about what the educational institutions could and must do to improve the existing mood in relations between Germans and foreigners.

"Political action is necessary" said the member of the DGB executive, Bleicher.

There was unanimous agreement that more information was necessary on this issue, both for Germans and for the foreigners themselves as well as for the politicians.

Particularly the latter were very often in the dark on the problems facing foreigners.

The representatives of the important churches and unions agreed that it was necessary to eliminate the hostile mood towards foreigners, which undoubtedly

## Politicians run into criticism in talks about aliens' problems

exists and which is usually based on a lack of understanding of the true nature of the problems at hand.

They also rejected the current efforts by politicians aimed at coming to terms with the "problem of foreigners".

Bleicher found fault with the fact that there has been no special policy approach on this issue during the past and that the announcement by the CDU/CSU to cut back the number of foreigners by half by 1990 did not represent a true "contribution towards the often proclaimed social integration of foreigners".

Politicians must wake up to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany had in fact become an immigration country over the past few years.

A Caritas representative said all "worker immigrants" who have been here for many years should be allowed to stay if they wish.

The recruitment ban must be maintained, then work could start on proper integration.

However, the question was asked as to what exactly social integration means. Bleicher demanded that the foreign workers be allowed to "have an equal say in their future".

This problem was a particular challenge for Christians and the Church.

For the Bible stated that God made all men in His likeness and that God is the "patron of strangers".

The Christian showed his true rela-

tionship to God in his relationship to strangers.

Suffragan Bishop Dick for example, who recently took over from Abraham, deputy board chairman and spokesman for questions concerning foreigners during the Conference, underlined that his programme, backed by a well-feathered wing leads to basic rights which are not restricted.

It is the third time that Reinhardt Hild, president of the Church Council, has carried out such a replacement

and economic compromises.

The Church had the function

of three years ago, the whole fleet of

Boeing 737s was removed

now, it's the turn of the Airbus.

Wilkins has sold 57 aircraft on the second hand market for a total of \$350 million. This replacement policy means that, on average, Lufthansa aircraft are 5.7 years old. It also means

more economical, aircraft can be

brought into service.

The special parliamentary com-

missioner for foreigners, Frau Funcke,

said that it was a good

that the demand by the Minister of the Interior, Friedrich Zimmermann,

"runs contrary to human rights".

The foreigner must not become the "scapegoat" for the present crisis.

Hild also spoke out against opinion

that a foreign "infiltration" of German society is under way. On the contrary, contact with persons from another culture could be seen as an enrichment.

After all, many Germans spent lots of money each year to get to know other cultures.

The educational institutions

churches and unions will be

up their efforts to remove re-

strictive legislation, contacts and

information.

The Christian showed his true rela-

reigners are kindly requested to leave the Federal Republic of Germany if they are not able to find a place to live for themselves and their family, which comes up to our standards.

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There was much opposition to this part. The employers were the ones which felt that "inadequate foreigners" and "reasonable changes in employment" ought to ensure that the foreigner be allowed to stay as many.

The church, the DGB (Federation of German Trade Unions), the German Red Cross, the workers' welfare association, the Caritas Organisation, employers federation and the representatives of the Refugees' Commission, have all had their say.

The commission report recommended that those foreigners living permanently in Germany be integrated; that the influx be limited, "in particular the unqualified continuation of the recruitment ban, irrespective of economic developments; and that foreigners should be encouraged to return home. It says that on no account should anybody be forced to leave."

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## AVIATION

## Would you buy a used plane from this man?

## DIE ZEIT

Wilkens does not have an easy job: he sells second hand aircraft. And at the moment there is a used aircraft market.

Socio-political problems can be solved by legal restrictions.

Among other things, the current task is to sell five of Luftfahrt's old Airbuses, that is, the A300: illegally staying: foreigners "you'll never get a plane as cheap as obliged to carry their passport on the used aircraft market."

Or a more modest level, second-hand Boeing 727 can be bought for one, including Germans, about six million American dollars.

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## ■ QUESTS

## Looking for water under the barren wastes of the Sahara desert

**B**arren wastes, an endless sea of sand and rocks which confuse the senses. Temperatures of 50 degrees centigrade. The camels find it difficult to keep moving. We've covered about 800 kilometres since leaving Murzuk oasis."

These were some of the impressions of German Africa researcher Gustav Nachtigal who in 1899 was the first European to reach the Tibesti mountains, the "roof of the Sahara."

This mountain range is a chain of extinct volcanoes, and towers 3,400 metres above its desert environment, a steep island of rock in the desert's sandy ocean.

Decades later, interest yet again centres on the forbidding ravines of the Tibesti.

In 1982 Uwe Cleorg, a Sahara researcher from Hamburg, described this area in his expedition report:

"Beneath the eroded rocks we gazed down upon a sight which cannot be compared to anything else on this earth. In the middle of this vast desert, where in many parts it only rains a few times each century, we found ourselves staring at a deep blue sea churned up by the wind. The surf roared between the palms and the spray was carried into the desert."

The lake of Ounianga Serir described here runs contrary to the usual picture of the waterless Sahara.

The desert waters, almost as large as Lake Plön, are seen to be one of the miracles of nature in this region.

Although at least six metres is taken off the water-level each year by natural evaporation (corresponding to about 180 million cubic metres volume) and despite the fact that there has been no rain here for eleven years, the water-level always returns to the same height.

Without support from the ground water, the lake in the north of Chad would evaporate and dry up completely within four years.

Lake Ounianga Serir clearly proves that there are large reserves of water beneath the Sahara desert, particularly in the reservoir rock of the Tibesti mountains.

Geographer and also Sahara researcher Helmut Schiffer, from Cologne, feels that the term "sea of sand" could prove to be a misnomer.

"There are at least 26 lakes in the Sahara and large reserves of ground water. Scientists are now convinced that there are so many billions of cubic metres of water in this 'Bahr bala me' (Arabic for 'Sea without water') that we shall soon be talking about the 'sea beneath the Sahara'."

The exploration to discover these water reserves is well under way.

Countries such as Egypt, Libya, Algeria and Morocco are busy propagating a "departure to the desert," the setting-up of new bases, settlement and industrial centres, huge farms and irrigation plants.

The problems in Egypt are particularly urgent, 97 per cent of this country consisting of desert.

The fertile areas near the Nile valley and delta is suffering from over-population and is gradually being ecologically "drained."

The words spoken by the French geologist Raymond Furon still hold true: "Even in the era of uranium and oil,

water remains the most valuable raw material in the Sahara."

Not only is it essential for the survival of humans and the irrigation of grain fields and vegetable plantations, the extraction of other raw materials, such as ores, crude oil, natural gas and phosphates is impossible without large reserves of water.

With its almost nine million square kilometres, the Sahara accounts for just under a third of Africa's total surface area.

Eighty per cent of this desert has less than 30 millimetres of rain a year and 1.5 million square kilometres have virtually none at all.

In Europe, for example, annual rainfall is between 600 and 900 millimetres.

The Sahara is the world's largest dry area and it determines the fate of a dozen states with a total population of one hundred million.

One of the most disturbing developments in recent years is the speed with which this desert is spreading in a southerly direction.

To take stock of the ground-water reserves in the eastern part of the Sahara is the objective behind a project by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Society for the Promotion of Research), in which about 100 scientists from 20 West German institutes are taking part.

Headed by geologist Professor Eberhard Kitzsch from the Technical University in Berlin, the project concentrates on a desert area measuring 1,000 times 1,500 kilometres.

Its interest centres on the structure and the development of the Sahara. This includes research on climatic and ecological changes, geological structures and ground-water and raw material reserves.

Many fields of science are involved in the society's programme entitled "Geo-Scientific Problems of Arid Areas." It includes geologists, ecologists and mineralogist.

The research area finds itself bordering three countries: Egypt, Sudan and Libya.

German researchers expect to find extensive ground-water reserves, which could be used for the Egyptian oasis and settlement project in the "New Valley" region.

Continued from page 9

up to the computer (very often the case already with military aircraft).

As Filz points out: "The fully electronic passenger aircraft with its revolutionary cockpit will remain the dream of many ambitious engineers in the field of aviation."

"However, to maintain that a plane will only need half the present level of fuel in ten years time is a more realistic assumption."

The increased use of electronics is the first step towards turning the flight captain into a flight manager.

At the same time, however, it means that one job is on the way out: the flight engineer.

The cockpit of the future will only require two people to handle operations: the pilot and the co-pilot.

Compared to the earth's long history, the Sahara only recently turned into a desert. Only 5,000 years ago many parts of the present-day desert were grassland or savannah regions, and woods, lakes, rivers, moorland and bushland were its geographical characteristics.

During this damp period the rainfall levels in the East Sahara figured at about 300 millimetres — as much as the present-day figure for the North African Mediterranean coast.

The average temperatures were about five to seven degrees lower than today's. This picture of a "wet" Sahara has been backed up by geological, palaeontological and archaeological findings.

The rock paintings in the Sahara mountains provided the first signs. Here, there are pictures of big game, herds of cattle and hunting scenes, a veritable art gallery of the green Sahara during the New Stone Age.

Up to now, over 30,000 rock paintings have been discovered. The cover a period of 9,000 years, the development from the nomadic hunters to the shepherds and farmers.

The water reserves expected in this area are the result of this damp period in history which lasted in varying degrees of intensity for about 40,000 years.

American scientists have been able to draw up a surprisingly accurate map of the underground water channels using satellite photos and radar.

Some of them were taken during last year's voyage by the Columbia space shuttle.

These instruments were able to make out river valleys, lakes and delta landscapes which are now buried beneath five metres of sand.

Some of the river valleys, 15 kilometres wide, once made their way through the desert. This was confirmed with the aid of radar echoes.

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The "missing sea of the desert" is made up of ground water and deep

## water in the pores of the rocks and stones.

Ground-water zones reach a depth of 4,000 metres. If they can hit the ground-water at 100 metres.

The largest underground reservoirs in the East Sahara are in Libya, in the Chad Basin (where there was an inland sea with an area of 600,000 square kilometres: today this prominent German writers were forced to go into exile by circumstance to go into exile than at first assumed.

The research by the Germans has confirmed that the ground-water attempts made by this literary serves beneath the Sahara may form an independent period in history.

However, before such researches of German literature had been tugged, fundamental questions almost all of the important representatives of German literature had been answered.

One of the most important "exiles" during the Nazi period, related to the use of the word "Germany" is here, inside our literary water from the Sahara's dampness."

This motto written by Kantorowicz triggered off this mass exodus.

Or are the water zones replaced formed the title to a manifesto of ground-water from 1933, in Paris, surrounding the Sahara, for the émigré writer is expected to the Atlas mountains, the Nile constantly remain aware of the fact the high mountains of the Sahara is the representative of Germany the wet parts of West Africa?

The Sahara states are hoping this was the opinion expressed by new data will help them to set up huge settlement and projects and turn the desert into living land and grazing land.

According to estimates by experts at the time: parts, the area of irrigated land "Where I am, you will find German and Tunisia could be double."

An extensive irrigation system United States in 1939 (the Second World War had already started). This self-appraisal by exiled German

writers, the feeling that they were the lucerne are grown and sheep representatives of the "true Germany, imported from New Zealand" to be found throughout the world. The aim is to cultivate 100,000 acres of land.

During the initial euphoria in 1932 looked like better, the Libyan government wants which have left Germany will settle 6 million people in the country ...

Another most ambitious project the mass exodus of German writers attempt to irrigate 200,000 hectares land in the Egyptian "New Valley" over power.

However, the scientists who have discovered new reserves remain As if nothing had happened," the

Many parts of the Sahara are suffering the after-effects of the exploitation of natural resources.

Off drilling, mining and oil refining have led to drops in the water level of up to 30 metres in

The vast amount of energy and nology needed to reach the water level of up to 30 metres in

reserves also moderates any fancy scientist may have.

In the scientific cost-benefit analysis the exports may find that a green Sahara is too much of a

the new rulers in Germany were too involved in other things in February

Professor Klitzsch estimated water reserves beneath the eastern region of the Sahara at about 50,000 kilometres (although this sounds like the Nile transports this water to the sea in two years).

Berlin geologists expect 300,000 kilometres for the Sahara as a whole.

However, the high salt content (over two per cent in the cases) and the depths of drilling required would make the "desert water" unusable to a limited extent.

What is more, the fact that Oskar Maria Graf remarks in a deal of these reserves may be back at this period; this "fanatic" Mann took stock of the situation;

In his book *Ein Zeitalter wird bestreift* (Surfacing an Era), he writes that "an era of state propaganda will leave

it was just regarded as an historical

Everyone waited for the

Continued on page 12

## ■ MODERN LIVING

## Illiterate: if you can't read this, then that's what you are

Otto works as a dispatcher for a drug company in Berlin. He has to ensure that cartons of drugs go off properly to the various city hospitals. What worries him most is that somebody will discover his problem: Otto is illiterate.

This is a problem he shares in varying degrees with an estimated three million others in West Berlin and West Germany.

They are the people who tell bank tellers or post office clerks that they left their glasses at home or put the right arm in a sling before dealing with the authorities so that they can ask to have the forms filled in for them.

EEC Commission estimates that there are between 10 and 15 million illiterates and semi-illiterates in the Community.

Statistics say nothing about whether this number includes people who can only just write "Love, Erna" on a postcard or whether it includes those who can read but not write.

Literacy drives for adults have been in existence in the Federal Republic since 1980. Mostly they are uncoordinated, working alone. Frequently, the drives are organised by the Volkshochschule (a nation-wide adult education organisation), vocational schools and prisons.

Otto, who is in his mid-20s, attends weekly classes held by a private organi-



sation, Arbeitskreis Orientierungs- und Bildungshilfe (AOB) (work group for orientation and education assistance), in Berlin's Kreuzberg district.

has the same problem. Like his brother,

he had a speech impediment as a child. But since his parents could only afford to send one child to a special school, Peter had to go to a normal school.

He learned nothing and remained illiterate. Now, he could get a good job with the trade union; but they do not like the way he mis-spells.

Another problem is the first literacy courses. The first of Nobel Prize winner Adolf Butenandt, who began a huge trade in the Volkschule budget, has turned 80. Berlin drive is now financed in the waning 1920s that this white collar workers union and various trade was set in motion in Berlitz. Prompted by Butenandt, the pharmaceuticals firm Schering sent out a call to examine whether to buy the urine produced by the backs.

The AOB in Kreuzberg transported its money through Section 39 of the Social Welfare Act. Before it was turned over, some qualification criteria are not each case is a problem to respect.

Section 39 governs welfare and the "therapy of people with disability."

Even if the AOB continues to down applicants to maintain a — a process that produced an unprecedent stench. In fact, Butenandt still need DM150,000 a year to start decompose was

more than half this amount.

But at present the AOB more than half this amount wanted to achieve with this manure virtually no donations.

Schooling for illiterates is headed by the Volkshochschule, Frankfort and Münster.

In Frankfurt, the Social Welfare pays for individual instruction. Ziegner, risked the game — and schools.

The realization in class that there are others with the same problem gives a sense of security.

The actual teaching is preceded by a preliminary three-month course in which classes of about 15 meet once a week. The aim here is to overcome the feeling of isolation and failure.

This is followed by very small actual two-hour evening classes twice a week to be attended for two to three years. Some of the pupils come by car because illiterates have been able to hold driving licences ever since a court ruled that traffic signs are mere symbols and that signposts giving names of places have no legal relevance in terms of traffic law.

One of the problems with adult literacy education stems from the fact that some local authorities want the pupils to attend a Volkshochschule course in the last months of their literacy education.

Peter, 27, who works for the council,

**Was erlernt sich in Deutschland?**

**Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?**

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## DIE WELT

WABHÄNGIGE TAGEZEPPTUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In Genf spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn. USA enttäuscht

### Writers in exile

Continued from page 11

literature powerless." "It will always be exiled, whether abroad or at home."

Hans-Albert Walter is undoubtedly right when at the start of his 6-volume presentation of German literature in exile (not yet completed, J. B. Metzler Verlag, Stuttgart) he explains "that the political and social developments which led to emigration from Germany had set in before 1933, and... that the impact of this period will be felt long after 1949/1950".

Numerous statements by the writers in question confirm this.

And what was the situation in 1945?

### MEDICINE

## Far from piddling results in hormone research

These courses are widely popular, but those who subsequently complain that the demands are stringent us in a regular state that they feel overtaxed.

And indeed, it was this school in the conventional turned many illiterates into literate.

Another problem is the first literacy courses. The first of Nobel Prize winner Adolf Butenandt, who began a huge trade in the Volkschule budget, has turned 80. Berlin drive is now financed in the waning 1920s that this white collar workers union and various trade was set in motion in Berlitz. Prompted by Butenandt, the pharmaceuticals firm Schering sent out a call to examine whether to buy the urine produced by the backs.

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One of the problems with adult literacy education stems from the fact that some local authorities want the pupils to attend a Volkshochschule course in the last months of their literacy education.

He had meanwhile succeeded Otto Hahn as the president of the Max Planck Society for the Promotion of Science.

In 1967 he warned of a stagnation of research due to shortage of funds.

The dramatic developments at Germany's universities irked the devoted scientist to the point where — in 1969 — he called for better basic research to stem the brain drain.

A heated dispute with various scientific organisations ensued and led to demands for his resignation on the grounds of opposing reforms.

Butenandt refused to resign and, by changing the election procedures for the Max Planck Society Executive Board, he managed to save the Society from those who were bent on destroying it.

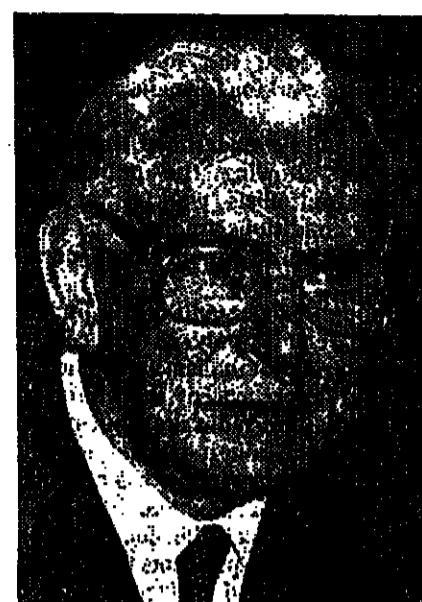
In 1972, he was instrumental in changing the Society's statutes and thus giving younger researchers more say.

In 1978 he said it was most deplorable that the universities permitted themselves to "have the new universities law foisted on them."

As he sees it, the old type of German university with its scientific achievements is gone forever.

Butenandt, who has always been essentially a basic researcher, has nevertheless also appreciated the practical significance of applied research.

He says that progress in basic research must eventually lead to the re-



Adolf Butenandt... always a basic researcher.  
(Photo: dpa)

sults' practical application — frequently in the most unexpected way.

This thesis can also be reversed: Neglecting basic research must inevitably lead to a deficit of ideas and this, in turn, must have a disastrous effect on the competitiveness of the nation. This is exactly what was happening today.

Adolf Butenandt has never stopped demanding of students, scientists and universities what he himself has always been prepared to give: performance, singlemindedness of purpose and quality.

Klaus Bruns

(Die Welt, 23 March 1983)

The project, headed by Karl Köhle from 1972 to 1979, enjoyed Uexküll's able guidance.

In his eulogy marking Uexküll's 68th birthday in 1976, Köhle paid tribute to his teacher for his attempts "to convince with businesslike arguments in the dispute over university policy. His way of promoting psychosomatic medicine in everyday clinical life is in keeping with the patient's confidence that doctors will not ignore substantiated scientific findings in the long run, thus benefiting the people under their care."

Looking back on his work, Uexküll told me: "We underestimated the opposition and did not provide the necessary contractual safeguards for our reform experiment in a hostile environment."

The difficulties of psychosomatic medicine are not so much due to shortcomings in research (there is ample convincing evidence of the importance of psychological factors in ailments and their therapies); they are primarily due to organisational problems!

But appearances can be deceptive. The internal medicine ward of the District Hospital in Tegernsee, headed by Peter Bayerl since 1978, proves that top-notch physical care for the patient can go hand-in-hand with psychosomatic care — and not only at university hospitals!

Since the German College for Psychosomatics promotes such efforts, Thure von Uexküll suggested that a committee of experts evaluate the work at the Tegernsee Hospital — especially in view of the fact that Bayerl had been given notice without mentioning a reason.

In mid-February, Uexküll wrote to the district commissioner, Wolfgang Gröbl, sending him the committee's report to the effect that the discontinuation of the Tegernsee project would cause an irreparable loss and recommending that Dr Bayerl's contract be extended.

Jürgen-Peter Stössel

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 March 1983)

Thure von Uexküll has turned 75, 1

first met him at the 4th Workshop of the German College for Psychosomatics in Ulm.

This meeting of the college which he founded in 1974 and whose manager he was until 1981 also marked Uexküll's last participation in a scientific event at Ulm University.

The college's basic concept, which he helped draft and ably represent while a professor of internal medicine and psychosomatics at Ulm University from 1967 to 1976, has long been regarded as exemplary in the field of medical training.

Among the salient features of the concept were lecturing at the sickbed and the inclusion of psychological and social subjects in the medical curriculum. This is now required as part of the qualification procedure for doctors that came into force in 1973.

We talked about this when I recently saw him at his Freiburg retirement home. He was instrumental in the introduction of psychosomatic wards at Ulm's University Hospital.

"But since these wards are staffed primarily by psychoanalysts they are not really entitled to bear this designation. The wards are essentially psychoanalytical training and research institutes or neurotic clinics. Important though all this might be for basic research, these wards tend to be isolated from normal clinical work, thus forfeiting the chance provided in Ulm by the establishment of a new scientific-medical academy," he told me.

Initially, there was some experimenting with a departmental system in the field of internal medicine. Though this promotes specialisation, it also calls for cooperation among specialists as part of the daily routine to prevent the individual from losing his overview.

The feasibility of this approach was demonstrated in a pilot project in an internal medicine ward at Ulm University Hospital.

Thure von Uexküll... battling organisational problems.  
(Foto: Süddeutscher Verlag)

A special Bundestag commission has investigated the role of women journalists working for radio and television.

The analysis underlined the importance of showing the public how women journalists work, what their working conditions are like in an effort to do help more women enter journalism.

Although 52 per cent of the population are females, only 33 per cent of those entering journalism are women.

Only 17 per cent of the editors in print media and radio are women; five per cent of the editors-in-chief are; and no single daily newspaper has a woman in the top editorial position.

98.5 per cent of the commentators and foreign correspondents working for the ARD broadcasting channel are men. Even women's magazines such as the popular *Brigitte* are run by men.

Many women fall by the wayside in the struggle to get to the top.

In a study conducted by Irene Neverla, Gerda Kanzleiter and a number of other women from the University of Munich an effort is made to discover why.

The study deals with the situation of female journalists and is to be published soon:

You don't need to study or undergo any special kind of training to get into journalism.

This is a factor of uncertainty for many women, many of them just slipped to the job as it were.

Many mothers of women journalists have a university education and the fathers of many were self-employed. This is less the case with male journalists.

Many women get into journalism via free-lance activities, this being the only way to combine their job and their private life — which usually means their family.

This is a particularly difficult task in this job as journalists are often required to work in the evening and must be it were constantly available.

This would suggest why only 25 per cent of the women journalists have children compared with 57 per cent for their male colleagues; 30 per cent of female journalists live alone. These are statistics from a *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* (WDR) survey.

Forty two per cent of the women, as opposed to 72 per cent of men, state that they find it easy to combine their work and their family life.

Those women who manage to get a foot inside the journalistic door often get no further than the low-prestige departments, and are very rarely serious candidates for editors-in-chief.

The Neverla/Kanzleiter study reveals these employment statistics for the broadcasting channels ARD (excluding SR and SFB), ZDF and RIAS: female journalists for politics, economics, sport and current affairs, 9 per cent (TV, 8 per cent); for culture, education and social affairs, 26 per cent (TV, 11 per cent); for light entertainment and music, 13 per cent (TV, 16 per cent).

The daily newspaper on which research was carried out didn't have one female political journalist and, of the total of 18 women journalists, eight worked for the local and regional section.

Here, they are responsible for the traditional women's subjects, such as health, consumer questions, social issues, the church, culture and of course fashion.

Many had not chosen these fields themselves but had virtually been put their by their male colleagues.

One participant at a "Women in the

## SOCIETY

# Why women journalists find it hard to make the grade

Media" seminar in Hagen characterised her male colleagues and the "mutual cooperation" as follows: "Getting the come-on, vanity, showing-off, jokes, alcohol, playing Skat (a popular German card game), broken-down relationships."

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One participant at a "Women in the

17 April 1983

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alongside the many positive cases.

To really remain a woman and support the women's movement, nothing many female journalists find most difficult.

In the Neverla/Kanzleiter seminar, male journalists were asked to their opinions on the women's movement.

Most said that it was a good idea but that anti-male excesses and the way in which demands were too exaggerated, it's forcing men on to the defensive.

Although the women perceive themselves to be emotionally strong men, they would appear to also the responsibility for men with the nomenclature of "social partnership."

This dissociation from the women's movement would indicate a movement of the women's movement purely political movement.

Despite many cases of unexperienced experiences made with other journalists, the participants agreed that more women should come involved in journalism.

"People (men) have got to realize that we exist, so that the between official policies and everyday life can no longer be denied."

It's about time that "subversive" men were pulled down the stairs and a visiting however, pretty poor.

The percentage share of female crews of several patrol cars calling the neighbours lingered for a long time.

Although the number of jobs to get rid of tramps sleeping in a nearly completed building was not a corresponding increase in the centage share of women.

However, this is where we come across another difficulty: the relationship between the female journalists is not always marked by solidarity. Competition is fast to gain the upper hand.

Many of the participants at the seminar told tales of intrigue, gossip, "male" behaviour, arrogance, envy and mistrust

17 April 1983

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# Lock your doors folks, here comes the Dortmund police force



their jackets because "it wouldn't look so good to be seen running around with a bottle in hand."

One of the co-defendants argued that they would have been given a bottle of alcohol anyway because that was the custom. So what was wrong with helping themselves?

The judges saw it differently and gave each of the accused an eight-month suspended sentence and a fine of DM2,000.

North Rhine-Westphalia's Interior Minister, Herbert Schnoor (SPD), said in a TV interview that "we must accept the fact that the change of values in our society as a whole, as with regard to property, has not passed by the police force." In an aside, he added: "What we need is a police force capable of acting on its own initiative."

He has exactly that — especially in Dortmund — though of course not the way he meant it. There can be no denying that Dortmund police officers showed initiative when, in their free time, drunk and without orders, they proceeded against the squatters in case of the boy was recently shot dead by police after he had forced his way at night into a youth centre in Gauting, Bavaria.

The incident was so grotesque that it is impossible to give the police the benefit of the doubt. There was nothing that could even remotely have resembled a self-defence reaction.

Even if the boy had been a real criminal, he was in an enclosed space. All the police had to do was to wait for him to come out again or summon help.

And even if the boy had been hailed by the police (why wasn't he?) and had not responded, there was no reason to shoot. And if he had started to cause trouble inside the building, there would still have been no reason to shoot.

The shooting had to be done through a window, making it impossible to aim. And if he had started to cause trouble inside the building, there would still have been no reason to shoot.

They were given four-month suspended sentences. The judge accepted as mitigating circumstance that they had had frequent brushes with squatters and used their raid to rid themselves of their frustrations.

They were given four-month suspended sentences. The judge accepted as mitigating circumstance that they had had frequent brushes with squatters and used their raid to rid themselves of their frustrations.

The press officer at police headquarters now routinely lists the many disciplinary proceedings against the black sheep in the force. There are 17 formal disciplinary proceedings in progress against alleged police thieves and fence-keepers.

After a burglary in a supermarket, the first thing the two officers who were called in to investigate did was to help themselves — one to a bottle of Greek brandy and the other to a bottle of vodka.

Asked what made them do it, one of the policemen answered: "It's customary."

They hid the stolen bottles under

## Moscow and missiles

Continued from page 2

greater the willingness of the Soviets to compromise will become is indeed correct.

This compromise, however, must be achieved soon after the Geneva talks reconvene at the end of May.

It would hardly be surprising if they are banking on a Democrat victory during the US elections in 1984.

Yet again, they may have to hide their disappointment. And in the final analysis, if they take their own military arguments seriously they must soon answer the question whether they would prefer 54 or 27 or no Pershings to 108 — and if so, how many SS-20s they would be willing to "sacrifice" to reach such an agreement.

In this sense, the argument that the closer the date of deployment gets, the

now being tried has been suspended from duty on full pay.

Only officers Weist and Murawski are still on full duty. Weist lost his position as head of the central precinct. But Murawski is still deputy head of his task force because it appears that Police President Wolfgang Manner cannot manage without him.

Only ten days after the attack on the squatters and long before the wounds of the injured had healed, Murawski was put in charge of security for a major soccer game.

Commented Manner in the local press: "There's nobody else of his calibre." Ingrid Müller-Münch (Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 March 1983)

## Shooting deaths: should officers be armed?

Robert Leichti (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 March 1983)